## WAR, NOT YET DECLARED.

GOVERNMENT DOESN'T BELIEVE RE-PORTS ABOUT OTHER POWERS.

Formal War Not a Proceeding to Be Entered Upon Secretly-Special Interests of Russia and Great Britain-Rumors About a Proposed Division of Chinese Territory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- In the absence of advices on the subject the Government declines to accept or even to regard seriously the Chefoo rumor that Russia, Germany and Japan have declared war on China and have vited the United States and Great Britain to retire from Chinese territory. At the Japanese legation the report is characterized as ridiculous. The report that the Russian commander at Pekin had declared that his country was at war with China came from such responsible sources that the Government was concerned, but the measures taken to ascertain whether such a declaration was actually made will not in any way give the Russian authorities cause for thinking that the United States estioned their good faith in carrying out the objects to which the Powers have

committed themselves. A high officer of the Government, whose official experience makes him an authority in the matter, talked to-day with the SUN reporter about the reports that certain Powers were at war with China. "A declaration of war," said he, "is a serious, solemn thing. A nation cannot ake a declaration of war to a limited audience. It must make it to the world so that every other nation may be prepared to observe the attitude which it desires to oberve in the hostilities. There has been a great deal in the press about some nations having made a constructive declaration of war against China. There can be no such thing as a constructive declaration of war. The two terms are contradictory. What is probably meant to be conveyed by the writers who talk about constructive declarations is that governments may be at war before any formal announcement of the fact is made. Wars have been fought through without a declaration of hos-

"No country has declared war against China. If it had the United States would have been informed promptly. In the absence of any notice to that effect we must disregard any reports that any of the Powers recognize that a state of war exists between itself and China. This Government has no reason to believe that any other Government is not adhering to the principles laid down by Secretary Hay in his note of July 3 and indorsed by all the Powers.

You cannot make war against part of a country. If any nation recognizes that a state of war exists between itself and China it must regard itself as at war with the whole of China and not the comparatively small part of the Chinese people in the Province of Chili, where all the nations have co-operated for a common

The Government regards the attitude of all the nations co-operating in North China as identical so far as it relates to that part of the Chinese Empire. It cannot see what ground any nation has for going to war on account of the occurrences in the Province of Chili, because international co-operation is attaining the objects which the Powers set out to accomplish. It is recognized, however, that Russia nd Great Britain occupy a position somewhat different from those of the other Powers on account of the invasion of the Amur territory by Chinese and the interest which Great Britain has in the Yangtse valley. These things, it is conceded, give Great Britain and Russia wider interest in Chinese affairs than other nations have.

The Government, however, is unable to understand why Russia seized Newchwang. It may be, according to what officials say, that Russia has taken this action as a means to help her in restoring order in the Amur country. But as no definite information

Powers to this Government that there be a division of Chinese territory in which the United States shall participate. Russia, Germany and Great Britain are mentioned in connection with these alleged overtures. Officials decline to discuss the probable outcome of the troubles in China, and while declining to admit that any proposals for permanent setis too early to consider such suggestions. In the open-door negotiations an attempt was made to induce this country to acquire a sphere Influence in China, but the United States refused to entertain such a project.

# IN AND AROUND SHANGRAL

The Bowdy Element Increasing and Soldiers Rostile-Moking Boxer Regalia.

The Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the American Bible Society, has received a letter from the Rev. John R. Hykes at Shanghai, saying that the work of the society in China practically suspended. In regard to the heatility in the country around Shanghai Mr. Hykes wrote as follows:

The wise precaution of the Consuls in calling in their nationals from the interior and advising them, so far as possible, to seek refuge in Japan was taken none too early. The rowdy element has been rapidly increasing at the ports and the soldiers who have been brought in to protect foreign life and property show unmistakable signs of hostility. Chang Chintung, Viceory of the Hukwang province, fearing that he could not restrain his troops had the breech blocks taken out of the guns at Wuchang which command Hankow and taken to his yamen or, some say, thrown into the river."

Mr. Hykes reports the safe arrival at Wuchow of Frederick L. Mendenhall, for whom It was proposed to send an escort to bring him from the interior to the coast. Mr. Mendenhall made his escape on board a Chinese gunboat supplied by friendly officials. Mr. Hykes also wrote that even near Shanghai many natives sympathized with the Boxers and that at Kinkiang the people were busy making Boxer regalia. The letter also contained the following reference to the shipwreck of a representation ing reference to the shipwreck of a representa-tive of the American Bible Society and to the sufferings of a party of missionaries escaping from Henry.

tive of the American Bible Society and to the sufferings of a party of missionaries escaping from Honan:

"D. F. Jones was on a journey up the Han River when disturbances broke out. He was shipwrecked when near the border of the Shensi province, and this compelled him to return. He and his family undoubtedly owe their lives to this wreck, for nothing could have saved them if they had got into the Province of Shensi at that time. He lost everything, including \$310 in money which he had with him for the expenses of the journey. As soon as his boat capsized it was surrounded by robbers, who stole everything that they could lay hands on.

"A party of twenty-one missionaries and three mining engineers from Honan have arrived here. They had a terrible experience. One missionary had his right hand almost severed at the wrist by a sword cut and his inecast political with the same weapon. Another received a terrible wound on the back of his neck. One woman carried her little child, who was in a dying condition, for five days and at last it expired in her arms."

# MRS. FELTON ON NEGRO RIOTS.

The Woman Advocate of Lynching Severe of Northern Race Hatred. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.-Mrs. Dr. W. H felton, who has made herself so prominent in ence of Southern lynchings, speaks as folows in a newspaper statement touching the

late outbreaks in New York: "Instead of confining themselves to puruit of the murderer who committed the crime the infuriated mob made attacks on all negroes who came in sight, clubbing, shooting and otherwise maltreating those they pursued. The negroes in turn stoned the whites from the roofs of houses, and increased the fury of the riot by belligerent methods. There was mminent danger of a bloody ending before the affair was brought under control by the the same race animosity prevailed in New

York as in New Orleans. "An outbreak in Chicago was added to the New York difficulty in the same week, brought about by the snatching of a lady's pocketbook

about by the snatching of a lady's pocketbook by a negro in the public streets of the city. The enraged populace ran after the thief, crying 'Lynch him!' at every step. It is easy to discover that these race difficulties are far more virulent, according to numbers, in the North than in the South, because the Southern whites are not disposed or inclined to race riots; they simply pursue the individual offender.

"Thirty years ago the Northern whites were eager, as a rule, to compel the Southerners to submit to social equality with their former slaves. To-day the negro has fewer friends and no more social equality in Northern latitudes than in the South, numbers, of course, being considered. When the negro behaves himself in the South he has friends among the best classes of our citizens. In the North his skin when a difficulty springs up. Whenever a negro was maitreated in the South the Northern press proceeded to denounce the Southern whites en masse for the offence. Now that the negro has become so offensive in contact with Northern whites, they proceed to visit their indignation on the blacks en masse.

"The best friends the negro race have to-day on the American continent are those who advise the race to address themselves to making a living, procuring a home, teaching their children to keep aloof from politics, and to

advise the race to address themselves to making a living, procuring a home, teaching their children to keep aloof from politics, and to lead clean lives of honesty and virtue. The supposed friends of the negro in abolition latitudes have endeavored to take him from these laudable and safe lines of conduct and make of him the political rulers of this Sou hern country. And the pit they digged for others has been the pit in which they find themselves plunging where the negro exercised his endeavor to do as had been told to do in the North and West.

deavor to do as had been told to do in the North and West.

"If the wise men of the negro race will still use all proper effort to withdraw their race from attempts at social and political equality, the black and white races can live together in the South for another hundred years in peace and harmony. The elevation of the negro to Federal positions of honor and profit, placing white men under their control and management, is largely responsible for race antagonism in this Southern country. It has not helped the negro race in any direction."

### NEW FORM OF RELIGIOUS FRENZY. Young Woman Said to Have Been Crazed by "Holy Rollers" Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26 .- A band of persons styling themselves Gospel Workers, and irreverently spoken of as "Holy Rollers," has been camping out at Cobb's Hill, just south of the city line, for several days. They have about twenty-five tents under the trees, and a large tent on a slope is stretched over the platform and a few of the seats. The seats stretch back

and a few of the seats. The seats stretch back almost to the semicircle of living teats. On the platform at each service are seated a dozen or more exhorters, one of them a colored man. The one seated in the centre is the Rev. Newton Eastman, the leader.

The theory of this sect is that each person has more or less of the devil in him, and that the way to get rid of this evil spirit is to roll it out. When their prayers have not succeeded in eradicating the devil and his works they throw themselves upon the ground and roll about until they are exhausted. On Friday night the emotions of the "Rollers" were aroused to a very high pitch. A young woman who has taught school and is a graduate of one of the normal schools became frenzied. The meeting broke up and the "Rollers" had to restrain her by force from doing herself bodily harm. She was taken to one of the tents and fastened with ropes. Eastman said last night that she had practically recovered. Officer Daniel Schoil, who was on the ground, said that the woman was still kept in the tent and that she is in a serious condition.

## MOSQUITOES ON THE RAMPAGE. Cause Horses to Run Away and Drive Passen gers From Trolley Cars.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 26.-A plague of mosquitoes has invaded Mount Vernon, City Island and other places along the Sound. They were so thick on the Boulevard, through Pei ham Bay Park from Pelham Manor to City Island, that it was dangerous to drive there, as great swarms of them attacked the horses, several runaways were the result and several runaways were the result.

The mosquitoes appeared with a thunder shower this afternoon. Cars on the trolley line between Mount Vernon and New Rochelle became stalled for the lack of power, and the mosquitoes gathered in a cloud and caused many of the passengers to fly to escape being

# DRANK PRUSSIC ACID

The Body of a Man Supposed to Be Carl Kit

tleberger Found in Central Park. A man supposed to be Carl Kittleberge committed suicide in Central Park near Eightythird street and the West Drive early yesterday morning by taking a dose of some clear liquid poison, probably diluted prussic acid. His body was found by Patrolman Verity about 6 o'clock. The man, who appeared to be about 85 years old, was well dressed. He wore a black serge coat and vest and black and white striped trousers. In his pocket was found a memorandum book in which was written in German: "My sister, Mrs. Pauline Heppe, 807 Classon avenue, Brooklyn." In the book was a letter of recommendation for Carl Kittleberger from Mrs. L. J. Warner, 72 East Ninetysecond street. Two white handkerchiefs found upon him were marked with the initials "C. K." The bottle of poison from which not more than a swallow had been taken was without a label. The body was taken to the Morgue. oody was found by Patrolman Verity about

## CUT A GASH IN HIS WRIST. Philip Roemer Was Out of Work and Wanted

to Die-He Will Recover. Philip Roemer, 44 years old, a cigarmaker, meless and friendless, attempted suicide n a rear room of the City Lodging House at in a rear room of the City Lodging House at 898 First avenue yesterday morning by cutting his wrist with a razor.

One of the attendants of the lodging house heard groans in the room and breaking in the door, found Roemer lying on the floor with blood spurting from an ugly gash in his right wrist. He was removed to Believue Hospital, very weak from loss of blood. Roemer says he has been unable to get work and this prompted him to take his life. He will recover.

Lovesick Foung Man Attempts Suicide. CYNTHIANA, Ky., Aug. 26.-Harry Webster attempted suicide late this afternoon, by shoot-ing hinself just below the heart. He had been destondent for some time because his sweet-heart contemplated moving to Covington. He had often tried to persuade her to live here, but his persuasions were of ro avail. He cannot recover. aged 22, a farmer, living one mile from here.

# Woman Commits Spicide.

The body of Rosanna Warwich. 63 years old, of Newtown, was found yesterday in a clump of bushes at Winfield, L. I. She had committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid.

## PLANS TO PILLAGE MANILA. CONSPIRACY REVEALED BY GEN.

RICARTE'S CAPTURED PAPERS. Uprising Was to Have Taken Place on the Day Gen, Lawton's Body Was Put Aboard a Transport-The Plot That Followed-Those

Who Shirked Were to Be Put to Death. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-The Secretary of War has just made public a number of letters found among the papers of Gen. Ricarte, who was arrested a few months ago for complicity in the proposed uprising in Manila. The let ters show that the leaders of the uprising were willing to go to any extent, and those not joining them in the movement were threatened with death. That the plans of the Filipino police. It gave unmistakable evidence that leaders failed was due largely to the watchfulness of the Americans and to the work of Gen

Otis's secret service system. The first outbreak mentioned in the correspondence is the one which was to have taken place on the day Gen. Lawton's body was transferred to a transport to be sent form Manila to the United States. In a letter, dated Dec. 20, 1899, Lieut.-Gen. Mariano Trias suggested to Artemio Ricarte, Division General, that he lead the attack on Manila in person. This is followed by a draft of a letter, dated Jan. 2, telling of the failure of the propose uprising of Saturday, Dec. 30. He says:

"On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, we failed to carry out the hostile demonstration in Manila and its suburbs for the following reasons: On account of the small number of resolute persons who were stationed at the gates of walled city, since there was not more than two hundred, including the twenty-odd Spanish Cazadores stationed at the Puerto de Sta. Lucia, and the number of the enemy in the city that day was more than a thousand. Because at the hour above Gen. Otis went on board a small launch, which took aboard the body of Gen. Lawton and the remains of some other officers who died in this campaign. Next day we started to renew our preparations and carry out our blow at the same hour, but it was impossible to do it. Because, beginning at 6 A.M. on Sunday, Dec. 31, the enemy and the civil guards made a careful search in all the suburbs of the city on account of the disturbances which on the previous day took place."

The following new plan is then out'ined: "To recruit in your command 3,000 men of sure daring and steadiness. These will enter the walled city armed with knives. The entrance of this number of men will be effected during a period of about three weeks. It will be easy to do it, and I shall undertake to place them in safe places while the rest are arriving and as soon as they all get in I shall give the necessary instructions to direct and arrange for cooperation in the blow on the said point

"At the same time, with all due honor and respect, I inform you, General, that it is my strong belief that to receive a favorable termination of this present campaign in which we suffer defeats continually, not that any one is of much importance, but they diminish the desire of us Filipinos to pursue with the necessary ardor the longed-for liberty and independence of our dear country, there is no other way of obtaining this than by carrying out the blow in the city of Manila, since that piece of land, surrounded with its high and massive wall, once taken, we shall be able to dominate its suburbs, and as the foreigners live in them we shall be forced to have direct relations with them. Yes, General, I agree with persons of greater ability than I that the burning of a few foreign commercial establishments will be sufficient to give a new color to the present critical conditions in the Philippines, but permit npe, General, to state my case briefly. How would the foreigners and Americans come to an arrangement in regard to the damage and prejudice such a confiagration would cause the first. How would we find out their agreement? If the property of the foreigners is burnt and nothing more is done, we shall not obtain their valuable aid, we shall never get it, but if in addition we succeed in obtaining possession of the said walled city, then with our heads nobly erect we can demand what we want of them and of the enemy, because the first will have to submit to our authority as soon as we can dominate the place where they are." suffer defeats continually, not that any one is

as a means to help her in restoring order in the Amur country. But as no definite information on the subject has been received the officials are in the dark as to Russia's purpose. No definite understanding has been obtained by the Government of Great Britain's reasons for landing troops at Shanghai. Whether the Britain Government intends to make a practical demonstration of its control of the Yangtae, region or merely to protect the interests of its subjects at Shanghai is not known here. It is recognized by the Washington authorities that Germany has cause to declare war on China on account of the market of the state of

The following memorandum is dated April s, the signature being withheld by the War s, the signature being withheld by the War Department.

"That the beginning will be given to the rising one hour before its initiation in the suburbs of the capital. Before the indicated uprising some firearms are necessary with all urgency for the animation of all individuals who have to go under fire. The same hour of initiating the uprising a circular will be sent to all foreign Consuls notifying them of the said event, so that, in case of need, to ask their intervention with the consent of the operations."

On May 7, 1900, Martin Garcia wrote to Ricarte, Conspiracy goes on in all parts with the "Conspiracy goes on in all parts with the same idea as yours and ours, and all propositions to protect the interests and property of the strangers is repelled because it would be in honor of the Americans themselves and the conflict of the Unions should not be provoked. Ricarte received from Mariana Barroga, his special commissioner, the following, dated June 17, 1909.

Ricarte received from Mariana Barroga, his special commissioner, the following, dated June 17, 1900:

"As a result of our conference with our adherents in San Miguel, they ask that the uprising take place on the day of Saints Peter and Paul, and you may reckon, my dear Director, upon this regiment as upon the other newly onganized ones at any hour, except that so far Sr. Licerio Gerorieno has not replied to the communication I sent him. The military officers ask two hours' warning, and I hope that on the 28th of the present month we shall be able to carry out our desires.

"I inform you of this so that you can arrange what is fit. One of the commandants of the Second Vibora Battallon wants an authorization to collect contributions and enlist twelve men who are willing to go to any length."

Information received at the War Department shows that the uprising failed, as the military authorities heard of it in advance and Ricarte was arrested by native police the day after the day set for the disturbance.

# AGUINALDO IN THE HILLS.

Gen. Funston and Gen. Grant Scouting in the Vicinity. MANILA, Aug. 26.-The Philippine Commission is thoroughly investigating and adjusting civil affairs. It holds daily sessions. To-day

t discussed a municipal code. Interest in the work of the commission is rapidly increasing both Filipinos and foreigners anxiously awaiting the establishment of civil government. The third day's session of the hearing on the question of ownership of property held by the Catholic Church was mainly occupied by Mgr. Chapelle, the Papal Delegate, and Mgr. Nozaedas, Archbishop of Manila, who argued that the Church is the rightful owner of San José College in Manila, a contention which the Filipinos are combating with much bitterness The rooms of the commission have been crowded during the sessions. The provincial native papers are agitating the subject under the title of "The Church vs. the United States. The decision, which will be given in about three weeks, will establish a precedent in the enormous land cases involved in the claim of Church ownership and will also have a strong influence

on the relations between the Filiplnos and Ameri-There is a slight lull in military affairs. The official bulletins give only meagre reports of widely scattered operations during the past fortnight. There have been numerous skir

and Mindanao Aguinaldo is reported to be in the vicinity of Biagnabato, where Gen. Funston and Gen. Grant are constantly scouting in the mountains. The work is rough and wearying. The enemy is hard to locate, as they are active and have accurate knowledge of the country Small detachments of quartermaster's trains have been captured lately, and the Americans, though they were quickly in pursuit of the

Filipinos, were unable to recover them. A typhoon which has lasted for seven days, has relieved the threatened drought, which gave evidence of damaging the crops. All the streams are flooded and many of them are impassable. There has been a railroad washout half way between Manila and Dagupan. Mrs. Taft and Mrs Wright, wives of the mem-

bers of the Philippine Commission, who came to Manila on the transport Grant, have sailed The transport Sumner has cleared for Taku

## with supplies for the American forces operating CROWD SAW HIM UNDRESS.

Bather Took Off All His Clothes in Present of 300 Men and Women. A man wearing good clothes walked out of Connolly's bathing pavilion at the foot of Fif-

five years, is suffering from paralysis of his left side, and at his home, 243 East Thirty-ninth street, it was said last night that his condition was critical.

Burke had his annual vacation last week. He met down to the fishing banks on the Angler, Tuesday, and was the sickest man on board. He came home in bad shape. He tried to go ne came nome in bad shape. He tried to go to Rockaway Beach the next morning but had to turn back. He has been in bed since, grow-ing worse every day, and yesterday paralysis set in. The doctors think that Burke broke a blood yessel in his head during his seasick-ness, and that the paralysis is caused by that.

## BADLY HURT TRYING TO SAVE A DOG. Doffinger Fell While Climbing an Elevated

Pillar to Release the Animal. John Dofflinger, 43 years old, a stereotyper of 82 Barbey street, Brooklyn, fell from the elevated railroad structure at the Manhattan crossing on Saturday night. Some boy had crossing on Saturday night. Some boy had holsted a fox terrier with a rope to the third rail at that point. Dofflinger heard the whining of the animal and undertook to rescue it. He climbed up the Iron pillar and, as he leaned over to reach for the dog, slipped and dropped to the street. Dofflinger's left leg and knee cap were fractured and he also received internal injuries. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said last night that his condition was critical. lition was critical.

# OBITUARY.

The Rev. Theodore D. Frazee, pastor of the dethodist Episcopal Church at Woodrow, Staten Island, died at his home on Saturday after an illness of three days. Mr. Frazee was born in Rahway, N. J., in December, 1838. After graduating from Rutgers College he was ordained and admitted to the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1862 and, with the ex-Episcopal Conference in 1862 and, with the exception of ten years, had held the pastorate of churches in that conference. In 1882 he was placed upon the supernumerary roll and for ten years was engaged in literary work, mainly the publication of a magazine at Newark. He also wrote a book, 'The Farmer's Niece,' which attracted some attention in the religious world. Former Judge John W. Crane of Saratoga county died suddenly in Saratoga Springs yesterday. He was born in Milton in 1827 and had lived in Saratoga since he was 16 years old. He was a member of the various Saratoga Springs commissions and also Supervisor and in 1856 he was elected County Judge of Saratoga county. In 1876 he was elected to serve a second term.

to serve a second term.

Gen. William H. Morris, who gained his title in the Confederate Army, died yesterday at his summer home at North Long Branch. He had been ill with heart disease, Gen. Morris was 73 years old. He leaves a widow and one son. John B. Templin, a member of the firm of Pfarrer & Templin, brokers in imported skins at 90 Gold street, died on Saturday at his home in Belleville. Mr. Templin was 30 years old.

# More Country Bayers Coming Here.

A second series of excursions under the auspices of the Merchants' Association, for mer chants in the territory east of the Mississippi River and west of Buffalo and Pittsburg, as far south as the Ohio River, has begun and it is expected will bring a large number of buyers from that section to New York. At the same time reduced rates will be in force from the territory east of Buffalo and Pittsburg and as far south as the line of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, running east to the New England boundary line.

## Spanish War Veterans' Camp Fire The annual camp fire and reunion of William H. Hubbell Command, No. 12, Spanish War

Veterans, will be held at the Iron Pier Pavilion. Rockaway Beach, on Saturday. The proceeds will be devoted to establishing a fund which will be utilized for aiding the members of the command who have been ill since the return of the Forty-seventh Regiment from Porto Rico. The organization is named in honor of Col, William H. Hubbell, who commanded the Forty-seventh Regiment during the Porto Rican campaign.

# Blockade in Front of the Bridge.

The plough of a Third avenue trolley car got cose in the slot in front of the Brooklyn Bridge last night and caused a blockade for twenty minutes. There was the usual cussing on the part of the passengers, hustling on the part of the railroad people, a final pyrotechnic display and then the cars moved on again.

Wanted for Embezziement John Highin of 155 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark, has been missing since Aug. 13, and a Nevaria, has been missing since of embezziement from the Whitehead & Hoag Company. He was foreman of the button department and it is charged that as such he padded the payrolls. The specific charge is the embezziement of \$16.

# mishes in the vicinity of Manila and in the Camarines provinces, the Visayan Islands MURDER CLUES AT AN END.

POLICE HAVE RUN DOWN THE LAST WITHOUT RESULT.

They Know as Little About the Man or Woman Who Killed Kate Scharn as They Did Eight Days Ago, and They Despair of Ever Solving the Mystery-Death of the Fight Rumor.

A week ago to-day the newspapers told of the murder of Kate Scharn in her flat at 674 Second avenue. She had been found early on Sunday morning, by her brother Fred, beaten and strangled to death, when he returned from a visit to his sweetheart. She had been robbed of her rings, her watch and a few dollars, but the motive of the crime did not seem to lie behind this theft. The police began their investigations on the theory that jealousy wasat the bottom of it. They arrested Lincoln Eisenprice, a bank clerk, who had known the girl intimately for years and with whom she had an appointment for 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening. At the same time the brother was taken into custody more as a precautionary measure than for any other reason.

Within twenty-four hours Eisenprice had established such an alibi that his release was a foregone conclusion. Not so with young Scharn. He started his alibi with a lie, and when the Coroner held Eisenprice only as a witness under nominal bail he held Scharn without bail as the suspected murderer of his

A man waring good clothes walked out of Connolly's bathing payllion at the foot of Pitteenth avenue, Bath Beach, yesterday aftermoon, and began to disrobe in the presence of the presence of

counted for.

That was about the last thing there was to be done. If the police are working any more ends they have not let the reporters into their confidence, and it seemed last night as if the Scharn case is about to go down among the city's unsolved murder mysteries.

## TENANT SHOOTS LANDLORD. Conflict of Men and Women After the Service of a Dispossess Notice.

Because Charles Lang, the landlord of the basement at 321 East Fourteenth street, wanted to get rid of Henry Hepps, his front room tenant, there was a general row there last night, in the course of which Hepps shot Lang in the stomach. The wounded man is in Bellevue stomach. The wounded man is in Delievice Hospital and is not expected to live. Lang, who is a waiter in a German restaurant on Second avenue, lived in the two rear rooms of the basement with his cousin, Laura Schmidt. They subjet the rest of the basement to Henry Hepps and his wife Bertha Hepps has a drug store in Seventh street between First and Second avenues.

According to Lang and Miss Schmidt Hepps

According to Lang and German Lang of a

According to Lang and Miss Schmidt Hepps was a disagreeable neighbor, so Lang got a dispossess notice and served it last night by poking it under the door. Lang and his cousin and their friends, Max and Rosa Werner, were getting ready to go to North Beach, but they waited a minute to see what would happen when Hepps found the court notice to get out. They didn't have long to wait. Hepps and his wife came out into the hall together and defied Lang and his friends to put them out. One thing led to another, and the women got to throwing dishes, cakes of scap and old shoes, while the men went at each other with canes. But there wasn't much harm done till Hepps pulled his revolver out and fired at Lang. Policeman Keely of the East Fifth street station heard the shot and ran across the street and out of his precinct to see what was the trouble. As he entered the basement Hepps grabbed him by the throat and pinned him against the wall. He was having a bad time of it when Detective Crystal of the Central Office, who lives across the street, ran over and grabbed Hepps.

With one man dying and the other under arrest the women lost interest in the row, and there was no more trouble. Hepps, who was locked up at the East Twenty-second street station, said that he shot Lang because Lang had struck Mrs. Hepps on the head with a cane

# Big Crowd at Coney Island. More than 175,000 persons went to Coney

Island yesterday, and the Bowery and other thorough fares were almost impassable. The railroad comranies did about the biggest business of the season, and there was not a trolley car in operation that was not uncomfortably crowded. The iron steamboats also carried thousands to the Island. Fully 30,000 went in bathing.

# Sale of Carpeting, Commencing Monday, Aug. 27th.

1200 rolls of various kinds of Carpeting, to be sold prior to our opening in September, at

75c., 90c. & \$1.20

per yard, about 1/3 less than former

Lord & Taylor, Broadway & 20th St.

## COAL STRIKE MAY BE ORDERED. Labor War Feared in the Anthracite Region Just as Prosperity Was Returning.

HAZLETON, Pa., Aug. 26.-The outcome of o-morrow's convention of the United Mine Workers is looked forward to with anxiety by the people of this region, as their welfare to a very large degree is involved in it. Cessation of industry in the coal workings would mean, if continued for any length of time, ruin to many business men and want and suffering to the miners themselves and those depend ent upon them. Few, if any of them, have laid by anything for the proverbial rainy day, as they are only just now recuperating from a long period of slack work and are getting out of debt. The same is true of the many small merchants dependent upon the trade of the coal workers. During the times when the mines were working only a few days a week they tided over the miners by giving liberal

the mines were working only a few days a week they tided over the miners by giving liberal credit, which now, in consequence of the good wages being earned, has about been wiped of the slate. The merchants themselves in consequence have been enabled to meetlong-standing obligations and a general era of prosperity was again about to be prevalent in the coal regions when this strike agitation is started. Protestant and Catholic ministers took occasion to-day in their sermons to strongly advise the members of their congregations not to participate in a strike. Remarks to this effect were made by Father Phillips in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church. Father Pruzzi, the Italian priest and the Rev. Carl Houser in the Lithuanian Protestant Church. As a matter of fact there has been a change in the strike sentiment even among the foreign element during the last few days. They were at first determined upon a strike, but it is now learned from an authoritative source that they are very much less enthusiastic in the matter now. A strike, however, will probably be declared by the convention to-morrow. The operators will not confer with the representatives of the mine workers union and they on the other hand are determined to call a strike on account of this refusal alone, which they regard as a determination on the part of the operators not to recognize their union.

A number of delegates to the convention arrived in town to-day, and when the convention opens to-morrow morning it is expected that about four hundred men, representing the nuite entire anthractic coal regions of Pennsylvania, will be present.

## TEN CENTS FOR A SMILE. Alleged Arbitrary Fines Inflicted on the Shirt-

Waist Makers. A committee from the striking shirt-waist makers at M. I. Nathan & Co.'s factory, 113 Spring street, was present at the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday. The committee consisted of Miss Rose Bogin and Miss Sarah Wein, two of the strikers, who were accompanied by J. Pankin and Isaac Green, both members of the Shirt-Waist Makers' Union

Pankin introduced Miss Bogin to the meeting and said that the union had now 1,500 members. The girls, he said, formerly made from \$25 to \$30 a week, but now they earn only about \$7 to \$8.

bers. The gris, he said, in the strike was against a reduction of 35 per cent. in wages. The conditions are bad in the whole trade, she said. One of the worst features is the imposing of fines in the factories for breakers of arbitrary rules. Some of the fines which she specified are:

Fitteen cents for a laugh.

Ten cents for a smile.

Twenty-five cents for talking.

Fifteen cents for looking in a mirror.

Twenty-five cents for talking half a day off, aside from the loss of wages.

"The police," she said, "wont let the pickets alone. They make them keep moving all the time and arrest them if they speak to the workers." At the request of the delegation the C. F. U. appointed a committee consisting of Delegates Pallas, Rubin. Rosencranz, Grossman and Robinson to ask the Police Commissioners to direct the police to keep their hands off the pickets.

## HOUSESMITHS TO PARADE. The Only Labor Organization Here That Will Headquarters was established yesterday by

the Parade and Picnic Committee of the Housemiths and Bridgemen's Union at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second street, from which to distribute uniforms for the parade of the union on Labor Day. This union will be the only labor organization in New York to have a parade on Labor Day. John Brady. chairman of the committee, said yesterday that chairman of the committee, said yesterday that 700 uniforms had been distributed so far, part of which had been given out on Saturday night. There will be 1,500 housesmiths and bridgemen in all in the parade, and the remaining uniforms will be given out next Sunday. The uniform consists of a black blouse and overalls, white necktle, white felt hat and leather belt, and each man will curry a walking stick. The strikers at the new East River Bridge will join the parade in a body unless the strike is declared off in the meantime.

The parade will start at Central Hall and proceed along Thirty-second street to Eighth

The parade will start at Central Hall and proceed along Thirty-second street to Eighth avenue, to Pifty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue, to Madison Square, where it will disband. Six floats, illustrating the work of the housesmiths, one of them carrying a model of the new East River Brigge, will accompany the parade. Samuel Parks and Joseph Kane, the walking delegates of the union, will be grand marshal and assistant marshal, respectively. A pionic will be held at the Atlantic Park and Casino, Ralph avenue near Prespect place, Brooklyn, in the afternoon and evening.

## CAPTAIN HAD TO PAY UP. Seamen's Union Reports Its Work as a Col-

lecting Agency. August Gildemeister, delegate of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, reported to the Central Federated Union yesterday that the union had been the means of compelling the captain of the coasting schooner J. R. Keene to refund \$7.95 which was taken from the wages of the crew. Under a recent law the captain of a coasting vessel cannot make advances from the wages of any of the crew to any but the man who earns the money. Gildemeister said that the captain of the Keene before she left New York last, advanced \$7.95 to a man who had a bill against a member of the crew and afterward deducted the money from the man's wages. When the schooner returned a complaint was made to the shipping commissioners, resulting. Gildemeister said, in the captain having to refund the \$7.95 to the sailor. He was also directed to pay the sailor for six days which he occupied on shore looking the matter up. Gildemeister said that besides, this the captain was directed to pay the crew \$75 in a lump sum because the rations supplied on the schooner were below the legal standard. captain of the coasting schooner J. R. Keene to pay the crew \$75 rations supplied on the legal standard.

## BRONX PLASTERERS COMPLAIN. They Think the Carpenters Show Ingratitude and Bad Faith.

The union plasterers in The Bronx borough accuse the union carpenters of The Bronx with ngratitude and bad faith, and yesterday decided not to treat with or trust The Bronx carpenters again until they rehabilitate themselves in the estimation of the plasterers. Both be long to the old Building Trades' Council, the long to the old Building Trades' Council, the carpenters forming a local organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the plasterers belonging to the Plain and Ornamental Operative Plasterers' Society. When the carpenters were on strike at Tuxedo Park some time ago the plasterers of The Bronx borough struck in sympathy and the strike was won. The carpenters then promised to reciprocate when the plasterers needed help. The latter say that the carpenters, when called on since to help the plasterers to win demands, refused to respond. A meeting of the plasterers will be held in a few days at which, it is said, a resolution to ask the carpenters to explain their refusal will be submitted.

White Turned Down by Garment Workers. Henry White, General Secretary of the United Sarment Workers, it was announced yesterday, has been defeated for reelection and Charles A. has been defeated for reflection and Charles A. Wolforth, a Western man, will succeed him as General Secretary. The headquarters of the organization, it is said, will remain in New York. White's defeat was a surprise to the local unions affiliated with the United Garment Workers in New York and is believed to be owing to the active part he took in politics. He was a well-known member of the old Citizen's Union and took a prominent part in a number of anti-Tammany movements.

Shot at Each Other and Hit Another Man. DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 26.-John Bonner and Clement Long shot at each other five times with 45-caliber pistols in a saloon to-day. Neither was hit but James Daniel, a bystander, was shot in the groin and left side, and is dying at the City Hospital from his wounds. Bonner and Long are in jail.

# Wont Tell Who Shot Him

Thomas Connolly, a pugilist, was shot in the back while swimming in a race on Saturday afternoon at Paterson, N. J. He was taken to the General Hospital, but refused to tell who shot him. His condition is critical.



Wonder if you know that we sell trunks, bags, dress suit cases, hat boxes, rugs, everything a traveller wants to travel with?

Wonder if you know we sell 'em for less than trunk stores? Wonder if you know we have all the filling too, if you are a

man or boy traveller?

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 258 Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St. 569 Broadway, cor. Prince, 1260 Broadway, cor. 32d and 54 West 33d St.

## MAGISTRATE POOL ANGRY. WANTS PRISONERS TAKEN TO THE

TOMBS BY A NEW ROUTE. Acting Sergeant Lane Says They Must Go by

Way of the "Bridge of Sighs "-Gavel Head Flies Off and Paint and Varnish Disappear-The Officer Won Out by a Ruse There was trouble in the Centre street police court yesterday morning. As a result Magis

trate Pool was up in arms, wildly pounding with his gavel, sadly marring the new varnish and paint which have just been put on the bench, while acting Sergeant Lane stood in the middle of the court room and delivered his ultimatum. The trouble arose over an attempt by the

Magistrate to change the usual manner in which prisoners are taken over to the Tombs from the police court. The court room is so arranged that after the prisoners are brought up to the court room from the pen below and arraigned before the Magistrate, they are led down the aisle and out a door leading to the "Bridge of Sighs" and over to the Tombs. The door in the rear of the room was placed there for that express purpose and no one except a prisoner and the officer in charge is allowed to pass through it. A similar door leads to the "Bridge of Sighs" from the Court of Special Sessions on the opposite side of the Criminal Court building.

For some time Magistrate Pool has objected to taking prisoners down through the court room proper. Yesterday morning, just before court adjourned, he ordered Policeman Burns who guards the door, to close it and directed that the prisoners must be taken over to the Tombs by going back down to the pen and around through the court of Special Sessions.

There were only four prisoners left in the court room when the order was given. Frank G. Sheridan, a probationary poweman, had his first experience in making an arrest Saturday night. He ran up against John Rappo, a Greek pedier, of 62 Cherry street, on Park row. Rappo had no license and Sheridan attempted to place him under arrest. The Greek did not understand that Sheridan was an officer. He was finally landed at the Oak street police station, but not until he had given the new policeman a hard fight. At the same time Policeman Slott arrested three other Greeks on the same charge and took them to the extical house.

While the prisoners were being examined that the prisoners must be taken over to the

Policeman Stott arrested three other Greeks on the saire charge and took them to the estition house.

While the prisoners were being examined before Magistrate Pool, acting Sergeant Lane came up into the court room and found the door leading to the "Bridge of Sighs" closed. That was against orders, and he asked Policeman Burns why he had closed it.

"Because Magistrate Pool has ordered it," replied Burns. "He says that all prisoners must be taken back down through the Tombs." "Open the door," ordered Lane. "Since this court has been in the building all police court prisoners have been taken out this way. It is the only way."

The door was opened. In the meantime Magistrate Pool had disposed of the Greek pediers by holding them in \$100 bail ene for trial in the Court of Special Sessions. Polleeman Slott had taken charge of Sheridan's prisoner, and with the four Greeks started for the "Bridge of Sighs." Magistrate Pool noticed him as he neared the door.

"Say," he cried, "where are you going with those prisoners? You can't go out that way, I have ordered the door to be closed."

"Bring them along, officer," commanded acting Sergeant Lane.

Slott, and his prisoners, got through the door, but the Magistrate was not to be beaten that way. "Bring them back," he cried. "Bring them back," he cried. "Bring them back." he cried. "Bring them back." he cried. "Bring them back," he cried. "Bring them back." be siott, the prisoners, and Lane came back

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provisitate will be secured to say the secure that ties. So would remain the secure that ties. So would remain the secure that the secure that a secure tha

them back. We will see who is running this court."

Slott, the prisoners, and Lane came back and ranged themselves before the Court.

"Your Honor," said Lane, "the prisoners must go out that way. There is no other way for them to go over to the Tombs."

"There is another passageway downstairs," cried the Magistrate.

"But that is for the Special Sessions prisoners, said Lane. "If they go down to the pen the officer will have to lead the prisoners through the streets of New York to the Tombs. This one has four prisoners. One of them could get away."

get away."

"Then get more officers," said the Court.

"We have not got any more here," rep "Then get more officers," said the Court.

"We have not got any more here," replied Lane.

"I am running this court," said Magistrate Pool. "And I will be obeyed. Officer, take these prisoners down stairs."

"Don't you do it," commanded Lane. Policeman Slott looked at his superior officer and obeyed. Then the Magistrate was angry. He stood up, and, seizing his gavel, pounded so vigorously that its head flew off.

"What!" he cried. "Am I to be disputed in my own court? When I get my bill through in Albany I will have you fellows out of here. I wont have it, I tell you, I wont have it. You take those prisoners down stairs. I don't care if you can't get them out of there. Keep them down there if you have to, but take them down—take them down, I say"

Down they went, where they remained until his Honor had left the court. Then they were quietly taken over to the Tombs. Acting Sergeant Lane still says that the prisoners must go over the "Bridge of Sighs" by way of the police court. Magistrate Pool still insists that they must not. More trouble is expected this morning.

## CIGARMAKERS' TERMS. They Say That Those Who Took Strikers' Places Must Be Discharged.

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers reported at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that before the present strike of the cigarmakers can be settled 600 persons who have taken the places of the strikers must be discharged. The settlement in the strike at the Hilson company's factory last week, he said, was made on these conditions.

"Some of these people," said Brown, "have been at other trades before the strike and only took to cigar making after the strike was declared. They can return to their old occupations if they like, but the 600 persons must not be employed for a year by any of the manufacturers against whom the strike is declared whether they belong to a union or not."

The C. F. U. indorsed this plan of action, which, Brown said, the union had adopted. cigarmakers can be settled 600 persons who have

# General Strike on a Building

A general strike was ordered late on Saturday afternoon on a large building at Washington place and Greene street against the employment of non-union housesmiths by Contractors Cooper & Wiegand. About one hundred men quit work, including granite cutters, house-smiths, derrickmen and journeymen stone-cutters.

# The Grand Prix at the Paris Exposition

# HAS BEEN AWARDED TO Deinhard & Co.

(COBLENZ) FOR THEIR

Rhine and Moselle Wines.